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10/669,056	09/24/2003	Fabio Giannetti	300202208-2	4003

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EXAMINER
HOANG, HIEU T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2152	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
04/21/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 February 2008*.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-4,6-19 and 24-27* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-4, 6-19, 24-27* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *07/23/2007*.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this

application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action

has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on

02/26/2008 has been entered.

2.   Claim 5 is canceled.

3.   Claims 1-4, 6-19, 24-27 are pending.

Response to Amendment

4.   The objection to the specification (specifically the abstract) has been withdrawn

due to the amendment.

5.   The objection of claims 15-19 has been withdrawn due to the amendment.

6.   The 35 U.S.C. 101 rejection of claims 16-19 is withdrawn due to the amendment.

Response to Arguments

7.   Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are moot in view of new

ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as
> set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be
> patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious
> at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said
> subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention
> was made.

8.   Claims 1-4, 6-19, 24-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Han et al. (WebSplitter: a unified XML framework for multi-device

collaborative Web browsing, hereafter Han), further in view of Applicant Admitted Prior

Art (fig. 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d, and corresponding description sections of fig. 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d in

the specification, hereafter AAPA)

9.   For claim 1, Han discloses a method of generating data suitable for transmission

to at least one of a predetermined combination of at least a first and a second data

receiving device (abstract), the method comprising:

providing data, at least one rule, and identifiers (fig. 2, XML tags/components in a

web document, p. 223, section 2.1, par. 1, an XML document components are split by

tags or identifiers, section 2.2, par. 1, policy file or rules), wherein

the identifiers are associated with portions of the data and are arranged to

identity those portions of the data (fig. 2, XML tags/components in a web document,

e.g., notes navigation buttons, slides, audio...), and

the at least one rule specifies for the predetermined combination of first and

second data receiving devices to which device a portion of the data having a

predetermined identifier should be sent and selecting portions of the data for

transmission to at least one of the data receiving devices depending upon the at least

one rule (section 2.2 par. 1, a policy file maps rules that govern which tags should be

distributed to which groups and/or devices).

connecting to the first and second data receiving devices, wherein the connection

is treated as a single session; and giving the first and second data receiving devices a

single session ID (multiple client devices participate in a same browsing session

(abstract, section 3, joint browsing session) by using a same session ID (fig. 5, fig. 6,

each session has a distinct ID)

Han does not explicitly disclose the identifiers provide an indication of the

importance of a portion of data relative to other portions of the same data.

However, AAPA discloses the same (fig. 8a-8d, priority tag values of high,

medium and low of each page component)

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of Han and AAPA to incorporate priority tags of

AAPA to personalized tag rules of Han to further enhance the rules for presentation of

different partial views of web pages to different users.

10.   For claim 2, Han further discloses the identifiers are placed within the data prior to the generation of the data suitable for transmission (section 2.1, par. 1, a XML web page has tags that split among different components of the web page).

11.   For claim 3, Han further discloses the identifiers provide an indication as to the intended function of the portion of the data with which they are associated (fig. 2, tags with different functional components).

12.   For claim 4, Han further discloses the rules specify to which device a portion of data should be sent according the intended function of that portion of data (section 2.2, par. 1).

13.   For claim 6, Han further discloses the rules specify to which device a portion of data should be sent according to the importance of the portion of data (section 2.2 par. 1 and 2, a tag that is exclusively for the lecturer is sent to the lecturer's device and not the student's).

14.   For claim 7, Han further discloses generating a set of rules which are used as a default in order to determine to which data receiving device the data should be sent (section 4.2, par. 1, default mapping of tags and devices).

15.   For claim 8, Han further discloses a user may alter the rules (fig. 7, personalized

configuration screen for editing tags).

16.   For claim 9, Han further discloses the method comprises writing the data in a

data receiving device independent language (section 1.2, XML is a data receiving

device independent language for it is a canonical language).

17.   For claim 10, Han discloses a computing device arranged to hold data intended

for transmission to at least one of a predetermined combination of at least a first and a

second data receiving devices (fig. 6, proxy), the computing device comprising:

        a processor arranged to process data, a transmitter arranged to receive data

from the processor and to transmit data from the device, a receiver arranged to receive

data to the device and to pass the data to the processor (fig. 6, proxy with processor

and sending and receiving capabilities),

        storage arranged to store data together with a set of rules determining how data

should be processed and to allow the processor to access the data and the rules stored

in the storage (fig. 6, XML policy rules stored in the proxy), wherein

        the receiver is arranged to receive a request for data and pass the request to the

processor, the processor being arranged to access data stored in the storage,

determine to which of the at least two data receiving devices at least a portion of the

data should be sent according to the set of rules held in the storage together with

identifiers held within the data and further arranged to pass the data, that the processor

determines should be transmitted, to the transmitter wherein the transmitter is arranged

to connect to the first and second data receiving devices, wherein the connection is

treated as a single session, giving the first and second data receiving devices a single

session ID (multiple client devices participate in a same browsing session (abstract,

section 3, joint browsing session) by using a same session ID (fig. 5, fig. 6, each

session has a distinct ID)) and

transmit the data it has been passed to at least one of the data receiving devices

(section 2.2, par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, fig. 6, XML policy rules in a proxy are used

to determine which web page components will be delivered to which devices according

to device's capability and owner or its identity).

Han does not explicitly disclose the identifiers provide an indication of the

importance of a portion of data relative to other portions of the same data.

However, AAPA discloses the same (fig. 8a-8d, priority tag values of high,

medium and low of each page component)

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of Han and AAPA to incorporate priority tags of

AAPA to personalized tag rules of Han to further enhance the rules for presentation of

different partial views of web pages to different users.

18.   For claim 11, Han discloses the computing device is connected to a network and

in which the data receiver and data transmitter are arranged to connect the computing

device to the network (fig. 6, network and a proxy).

19.   For claim 12, Han discloses the computing device is one of a server and a router

(fig. 6, proxy server).

20.   For claim 13, Han discloses a device arranged to concurrently establish a data

connection between a computing device and at least a first and a second data receiving

device such that data is sent to one of the first and the second data receiving devices

depending upon an identifier within the data wherein the first and the second data

receiving devices are intended to be used in conjunction (fig. 6, proxy for conducting

web sessions between multiple devices), the device comprising:

- a receiver arranged to receive data from the data connection, a transmitter

  arranged to send data over the data connection and a processor arranged to

  process data and to control the receiver and the transmitter (fig. 6, proxy server

  is able to receive from and transmit data to multiple devices),

- the device being arranged such that the receiver is arranged to connect to the

  first and second data receiving devices, wherein the connection is treated as a

  single session, giving the first and second data receiving devices a single

  session ID (multiple client devices participate in a same browsing session

  (abstract, section 3, joint browsing session) by using a same session ID (fig. 5,

  fig. 6, each session has a distinct ID)) and receive the identity of the first and the

  second data receiving devices (section 3.1, par. 2, identities of the devices are

registered with the service discovery database so that the proxy can retrieves the

identities when connections are established).

Han does not explicitly disclose the identifiers provide an indication of the

importance of a portion of data relative to other portions of the same data.

However, AAPA discloses the same (fig. 8a-8d, priority tag values of high,

medium and low of each page component)

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of Han and AAPA to incorporate priority tags of

AAPA to personalized tag rules of Han to further enhance the rules for presentation of

different partial views of web pages to different users.

21.   For claim 14, Han further discloses the device is arranged to send an amount of

data such that at least some of the data is sent to the first data receiving device and at

least some of the data is sent to the second data receiving device (section 2.2 par. 1, a

policy file maps rules that govern which tags should be distributed to which groups

and/or devices).

22.   For claim 15, Han discloses a network comprising:

at least one computing device (fig. 6 proxy) and at least two data receiving

devices (fig. 6 user devices), the computing device being arranged to make data

connections to the at least two data receiving devices used in conjunction with one

another such that predetermined data is handled by one of the data receiving devices

and other predetermined data is handled by another of the data receiving devices (fig.

6, section 2.2 par. 1, proxy stores policy files that map rules that govern which tags

should be distributed to which groups and/or devices),

the computing device comprising a processor arranged to process data, a

transmitter arranged to receive data from the processor and to transmit data from the

computing device, a receiver arranged to receive data to the computing device and to

pass data to the processor, memory arranged to store data together with a set of rules

determining how data should be processed and to allow the processor to access the

data and rules, wherein the receiver is arranged to receive a request for data and pass

the request to the processor, the processor being arranged to access data stored in the

memory, determine to which of the at least two data receivers at least a portion of the

data should be sent according to the rules held in the memory together with identifiers

held within the data and further arranged to pass the data that the processor determines

should be transmitted to the transmitter and wherein the transmitter is arranged to

connect to at least one of the data receiving devices, wherein the connection is treated

as a single session, giving each of the data receiving devices a single session ID

(multiple client devices participate in a same browsing session (abstract, section 3, joint

browsing session) by using a same session ID (fig. 5, fig. 6, each session has a distinct

ID)) and

transmit the data it has been passed to at least one of the data receiving devices

and the at least two data receiving devices being arranged to receive data from the

computing device (fig. 6, proxy with a processor, memory and storage for policy files or

rules, section 2.2 par. 1, section 3.1 par. 2, proxy stores policy files that map rules that

govern which tags should be distributed to which groups and/or devices).

Han does not explicitly disclose the identifiers provide an indication of the

importance of a portion of data relative to other portions of the same data.

However, AAPA discloses the same (fig. 8a-8d, priority tag values of high,

medium and low of each page component)

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of Han and AAPA to incorporate priority tags of

AAPA to personalized tag rules of Han to further enhance the rules for presentation of

different partial views of web pages to different users.

23.   For claims 16, 17, 18, 19, Han further discloses a tangible computer storage

medium containing instructions which when read onto a processing unit cause that

processing unit to perform the method of claims 1, 10, 13, and 15 (fig. 3, 4, instructions

or program codes stored on a computer storage medium).

24.   For claim 24, Han discloses a network comprising at least one computing device

and at least two data receiving devices, the computing device being arranged to make

data connections to the at least two data receiving devices used in conjunction with one

another such that predetermined data is handled by one of the data receiving devices

and other predetermined data is handled by another of the data receiving devices, the

computing device comprising a processor, a transmitter, a receiver, and a memory

arranged to store data including identifiers identifying predetermined data to be sent to one of the data receiving devices together with a set of rules determining how data should be processed, wherein the receiver is arranged to receive a request for data and pass the request to the processor, the processor being arranged to access data stored in the memory, determine to which of the at least two data receiving devices at least a portion of the data should be sent according to the rules held in the memory together with the identifiers held within the data and further arranged to pass the data that the processor determines should be transmitted to the transmitter and wherein the transmitter is arranged to connect to at least one of the data receiving devices, wherein the connection is treated as a single session, giving each of the data receiving devices a single session ID (multiple client devices participate in a same browsing session (abstract, section 3, joint browsing session) by using a same session ID (fig. 5, fig. 6, each session has a distinct ID)) and

transmit the data it has been passed to at least one of the data receiving devices at any one time and the at least one data receiving devices being arranged to receive data from the computing device (fig. 6, section 2.2 par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, proxy server storing and executing policy files that govern with web page components will be delivered to which devices according to the device's identity).

Han does not explicitly disclose the identifiers provide an indication of the importance of a portion of data relative to other portions of the same data.

However, AAPA discloses the same (fig. 8a-8d, priority tag values of high, medium and low of each page component)

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Han and AAPA to incorporate priority tags of AAPA to personalized tag rules of Han to further enhance the rules for presentation of different partial views of web pages to different users.

25.   For claim 25, Han discloses a device arranged to concurrently establish a data connection with at least a first and a second data receiving device such that data is sent to one of the first and the second data receiving devices depending upon an identifier within the data wherein the data receiving devices are intended to be used in conjunction with one another, the device comprising a receiver arranged to receive data from the data connection, a transmitter arranged to send data over the data connection and a processor arranged to process data and to control the receiver and the transmitter, the device being arranged such that when it establishes the data connection the processor is arranged to receive from the receiver the identity of the first and the second data receiving devices, the device being further arranged to receive data at least a portion of which is intended for the first data receiving device and at least a portion of which is intended for the second data receiving device and the processor being further arranged to control the transmitter to connect to the first and second data receiving devices, wherein the connection is treated as a single session, giving each of the data receiving devices a single session ID (multiple client devices participate in a same browsing session (abstract, section 3, joint browsing session) by using a same session ID (fig. 5, fig. 6, each session has a distinct ID)) and

transmit each of the portions of the data to the data receiving device for which

they are intended such that at least some of the data is received by the first data

receiving device and at least some of the data is received by the second data receiving

device (fig. 6, section 2.2 par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, proxy server storing and

executing policy files that govern with web page components will be delivered to which

devices according to the device's identity).

Han does not explicitly disclose the identifiers provide an indication of the

importance of a portion of data relative to other portions of the same data.

However, AAPA discloses the same (fig. 8a-8d, priority tag values of high,

medium and low of each page component)

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of Han and AAPA to incorporate priority tags of

AAPA to personalized tag rules of Han to further enhance the rules for presentation of

different partial views of web pages to different users.

26.   For claim 26, Han further discloses the device is provided within a network and

arranged to receive the data from the network (fig. 6, arrangement of network devices).

27.   For claim 27, Han discloses a device arranged to concurrently establish a data

connection between a computing device and at least a first and a second data receiving

device such that data is sent to one of the first and the second data receiving devices

depending upon an identifier within the data wherein the first and the second data

receiving devices are intended to be used in conjunction (fig. 6, proxy), the device

comprising:

a receiver arranged to receive data from the data connection, a transmitter

arranged to connect to at least one of the data receiving devices, wherein the

connection is treated as a single session, giving each of the data receiving devices a

single session ID (multiple client devices participate in a same browsing session

(abstract, section 3, joint browsing session) by using a same session ID (fig. 5, fig. 6,

each session has a distinct ID)) and send data over the data connection and a

processor arranged to process data and to control the receiver and the transmitter (fig.

6, section 2.2 par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, proxy server storing and executing policy

files that govern with web page components will be delivered to which devices

according to the device's identity).

Han does not explicitly disclose the identifiers provide an indication of the

importance of a portion of data relative to other portions of the same data.

However, AAPA discloses the same (fig. 8a-8d, priority tag values of high,

medium and low of each page component)

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of Han and AAPA to incorporate priority tags of

AAPA to personalized tag rules of Han to further enhance the rules for presentation of

different partial views of web pages to different users.

Conclusion

28.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hieu T. Hoang whose telephone number is 571-270-1253. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m.-5 p.m., EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571-272-3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

HH

/Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2152